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On Cæcum of Capybara.—Dr. H. C. CHAPMAN stated that in making a post-mortem examination of the Capybara (*Hydrochærus Capybara*), which recently died at the Zoological Garden, his attention was particularly called to the size of the cæcum, which measured thirty-four inches in length, with a circumference of eighteen inches in its widest portion. Not only is the organ relatively enormous when compared with the size of the animal, but absolutely so when it is remembered that the cæcum in the horse and rhinoceros, while more capacious, attains, however, only a length of thirty and thirty-six inches respectively.

As regards the form of the cæcum, with the exception of the blind extremity being more obtuse than is usually seen in rodents, there was nothing peculiar. Noticeable, however, was its marked sacculated condition, due to the well-developed longitudinal bands.

Length of Capybara	38 inches.
“ “ small intestine	248 “
“ “ large intestine	48 “
“ “ cæcum	34 “

On Reflex Action in Turtles.—Dr. H. C. CHAPMAN remarked that he took the opportunity of calling attention to the fact that decapitated turtles exhibit a responsive action to the application of acetic acid similar to that first observed by Pflüger in frogs. Not having at his disposition a frog, and wishing to demonstrate some of the phenomena of reflex action, he decapitated a turtle, and three hours afterward applied a drop of acetic acid to the anus. Almost immediately both the posterior extremities came from out of the shell, and, turning towards each other, with flexed toes made efforts to remove the acid. Twenty-four hours later he repeated the experiment, with the same result.

APRIL 17.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Forty-one members present.

A paper entitled “Report on the Brachiopoda of Alaska and the Adjacent Shores of Northwestern America,” by W. H. Dall, was presented for publication.

The election of Dr. J. Gibbons Hunt as Professor of Histology and Microscopic Technology was announced.

On Intestinal Parasites of Termes flavipes.—Prof. LEIDY remarked that in seeking small animals beneath stones and fragments of wood in our forests, observing the very common White Ant, *Termes flavipes*, he noticed that the intestine of the insect,